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CALIFORNIA
STATE
BAR



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 8, 1919.
METAL TRADES CONFERENCES.
EXPOSES DOUBLE RAILWAY VALUES.
CHEAPER FOOD.
THE RAILROAD QUESTION.
PURPOSE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet 3rd Tuesday.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 33—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 204—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 485—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoes—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stewards—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 825 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Metal Trades Conferences

Shipbuilding employers of the San Francisco bay and Puget Sound districts submitted counter proposals Tuesday to the iron trades unions in answer to their demand for a basic wage scale of \$1 an hour and a revised working agreement.

The shipbuilders refused at the present time to increase the basic scale of 80 cents an hour awarded by the Macy Board, and suggested that negotiations concerning wage scales be postponed until after September 1st. This suggestion was made on the ground that after that date the future of the shipbuilding industry could be more accurately determined and definite information would be available in regard to the success of the movement to reduce the high cost of living.

The counter proposals of the employers were set forth in the form of a working agreement modeled on the lines of previous agreements with the San Francisco Iron Trades Council.

The proposed agreement provides that employers may operate a bonus three-shift basis by paying a bonus of 5 per cent for the "graveyard" shifts.

The ship steward system is proposed as the means of settling disputes. The shop is made the unit of the industry and business agents of the union are to be admitted to the shops and yards at the discretion of the management.

The eight-hour day, with a forty-eight-hour week, is made the basis of employment, with the provision that the Saturday half-holiday shall be granted during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September.

The demand that the management grant closed shop conditions is refused and the employers submit in the agreement a clause that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of either union or non-union men.

The question of the recognition of the Draftsmen's Union is ignored in the agreement, and it was said that the refusal to consider the question of the closed shop opens the way for the shipyards to employ only non-union draftsmen.

"This proposed agreement of the employers will form the basis for negotiations," said James O'Connell, president of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, who is conducting the negotiations for the union men.

"Conferences will continue until an agreement can be reached," he continued.

"We have presented our maximum demands and the employers have answered with their minimum concessions," is the way he put it.

Employers from the Portland and Los Angeles districts refused to confer with the unions on the question of a uniform agreement, and withdrew from the conference two weeks ago. Representatives of the international unions who have been in these districts were unable to persuade the employers to reconsider their refusal.

A fight to the finish against the Los Angeles Shipbuilding Company is to be waged by the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations because of discrimination against union men on the part of the Los Angeles firm, against which more than 6000 skilled mechanics and laborers have been on strike for the past two months.

This was decided at a conference of representatives of the metal trades department.

The report of the sub-committee recently re-

turned from Los Angeles was to the effect that no matter what kind of a wage scale and working agreement was negotiated by the conference in San Francisco, the Los Angeles Shipbuilding Company, and possibly other shipbuilding companies of that city, would not accept the same or abide by the terms of any agreement reached here.

This report precipitated the decision to put the whole weight of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions back of the striking shipyard workers in Los Angeles, and to continue the fight until every shipbuilding firm in the southern city recognizes and deals with the unions and pays the same wages and grants the same hours and conditions as will be called for in the agreement shortly to be reached between representatives of employers and employees now in conference in San Francisco.

APPLETON TO HEAD INTERNATIONAL.

W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain, who was elected president of the International Trade Union Federation, was proposed for the office by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Appleton visited the United States as chairman of a British labor mission in the spring of 1918.

Leon Jouhaux, the French labor leader, was chosen first vice-president. Carl Legien, German, chosen second vice-president, declined to accept any office, as he said the meeting appeared to despise the Germans. The Austrians also refused to participate as officeholders.

M. Mertens, the Belgian leader, was elected second vice-president.

Gompers declared later that Americans might accept office in the new organization when the South American membership becomes better organized.

The contest over national representation and democratic control of future international trades-union congresses resulted in a compromise, which provided that each country should have one vote for 250,000 members, two votes for 500,000 members, three votes for 1,000,000 members, and an additional vote for each 500,000 members above the first million. Countries having less than 250,000 members would be entitled to one vote.

Gompers, for the American delegation, accepted the proposition subject to the approval of the unions he represented. He said he did this in the interest of the success and the permanency of the international movement. The British delegation concurred in this declaration. Gompers demanded that this system of votes be adopted for the remainder of the present session.

It was the expectation that under this system the votes would be distributed as follows: America, 9 votes; Belgium, 2; Bohemia, 1; Denmark, 2; Germany, 13; Great Britain, 11; France, 4; Austria and Holland, 2 votes each; Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, 1 vote each.

RE-ELECT O'CONNOR.

President O'Connor was re-elected at the biennial convention of the International Longshoremen's Union held at Galveston, Tex. The constitution was amended to debar from membership any man connected with any firm or corporation except as a longshoreman.

ANOTHER WARNING.

Sacramento, Calif., Aug. 4, 1919.

To the Investors of California:

No one of the following named companies, organized in another State, has filed in the California State Corporation Department an application for authority to sell securities in this State:

The Invader Oil & Refining Co. of Texas.
The Capitol Petroleum Co. of Denver, Colo.
Caddo-Burk Oil Co. of Texas.
Burkburnett Jr. Oil Co.
Pullman Oil & Refining Co.
Comanche-Patterson Oil Co.
Texas-California Consolidated Oil Co.
Duke-Knowles Annex Oil Co.
United Chief Oil & Gas Co.
Abner Davis Trustee Plan Oil Production,
Pipe Line and Refinery.
Billie Burke Oil Co.
Clover Leaf Production Co.
Home Oil Co. of Prescott, Ariz.
Diamond C. Oil Co. of Texas.
Mid-Texas Burk Oil Co.
Swastika Oil Co.
Thomasson-Mallory Oil Co. of Denver, Colo.
Ground-Floor Syndicate.
Churchill County Oil & Gas Co. of Fallon, Nev.
The Texas Wonder Pools Oil Co.

Each of the above-named companies has offered its securities (shares of stock) for sale in this State contrary to the provisions of the Corporate Securities Act.

No one of the following has been authorized by this department to act as a broker in the sale of, or to advertise the securities of the respective company named after his (or its) name, or in the sale of any other securities:

The Oil Investors Syndicate; advertising the Bradley Co.

Southwest Investment Company; advertising the Brown-Comanche Oil Co.

Moffett & Co.; advertising Gypsy-Burk Co.

Dunbar & Co.; advertising Gilbert-True Oil Co., Jagers-Wallace Oil Co., Texas Colonel Oil Co., Texas Control Oil Co. and Silver Cycle Oil Co.

Midcontinent Brokerage Co.; advertising Prairie Hill Oil Co.

Robert Weiller Co.; advertising Sunshine Oil Corporation and Paramount Oil Company.

Moorman & Co.; advertising Burk-Consolidated Oil Co.

Pilcher & Co.; advertising Texas Eagle Oil Co. Petroleum Securities Co.; advertising Texas-Crude Oil Co.

B. F. Jacobs, fiscal agent; advertising Western Texas Oil & Gas Co.

Northland Investment Co.; advertising Burk-Bonanza Oil Co.

Securities Investment Co.; advertising Mucklestone Oil Co.

Big Southern Investment Co.; advertising The Poor Man's Chance Oil and Refining Co., and Square Deal Oil Co.

Mammoth Investment Co.; advertising Square Deal Oil Co., and Twin Lease Oil & Refining Co. G. W. Field & Co.; advertising Prudential Oil Co. of Texas.

Texas Oil Underwriters; advertising Tennessee Chief Oil Co.

R. F. Howard; advertising Tampico Texas Oil Land Co.

E. C. BELLOWS, Commissioner of Corporations

EXPOSES DOUBLE RAILWAY VALUES.

They gave out in Washington this week what looked like just another set of unimportant figures. The Interstate Commerce Commission had completed valuing five small railroads. The results? Actual value, that is, cost of reproduction new, was just about half of the property investment account.

Statistics and highly technical names—a Government report, in other words. But this time the figures and technical names mean something quite important to every person in America. They mean that if the same ratio that value has to property investment account holds true with other roads, the American people are paying just double the railroad rates they need to pay. Railroad wages could be increased and the cost of living lowered.

The property investment account of a railroad is the sum upon which the road claims the right to receive returns. If the railroad says its value is ten million dollars, naturally it gets twice the rate it would be entitled to on five million. The question is merely one of value. Several years ago Congress ordered the Interstate Commerce Commission to value the railroads so the public need pay only a just rate. These figures announced this week are the first results of the investigation.

The investment in road and equipment as shown by the carriers' books of the five small lines totals \$177,031,508.01. The cost of reproduction new in 1914, according to the Commission's engineers, would be \$84,280,359.00. The present value of the land owned and used for transportation purposes by these companies is \$5,541,288.65.

In other words, this railroad property, from which the corporations claim the right to receive returns on more than \$177,000,000, could be replaced with new equipment throughout, from real estate to the last switch block, for half that amount.

The five companies are the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlanta; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico; Texas Midland; Winston Salem; and Kansas City Southern. They operate in all less than 2000 miles of road. They are so small that unusual financial mismanagement would be hard to conceal. They are typical of the American railroad situation. It must be assumed that the difference between the actual value of the large railroad properties and their "property investment accounts" is at least equal to that disclosed by the investigations of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of these five small roads.

That Property Investment Account.

Here are the main elements in the composition of a property investment account:

(1) All capital invested in construction, from the time the road first was built until the present. In the case of the older companies, the money which bought 10-ton locomotives and metal-covered wooden rails, in the scrap heap for decades, is expected to bring a return every year.

(2) Capital invested in railroad securities which, maliciously or by mistakes of management, was not used efficiently.

(3) Watered stock.

(4) Surplus funds, used for extensions, renewals or re-equipment. The surplus fund of a railroad is composed of that part of the profits which is left after dividends—sometimes extremely high—have been paid to all investors. It is secured by imposing rates higher than are necessary to enable just returns to be paid investors. Then this tax on the consuming public, levied through the machinery of transportation charges, is invested in railroad property, and the public must thereafter pay a tax on it, too, through added transportation rates.

Let the system keep on operating, year after year—high rates, surplus, investment of surplus,

rates increased to pay dividends on that surplus,—and finally there comes a time when the public cannot stand the ever-compounding tax. There comes a time when the cost of transportation is so high that increases in rates do not provide increases in revenue; they result in increased demand for transportation.

The Railroads Before the War.

The interests working to secure return of the railroads to private control are not dwelling on the fact that before the Government assumed control 42,000 miles of road, or one-sixth of the total mileage, were operated by the courts because of receiverships. During the 20-year period preceding Government control operating corporations representing about 48 per cent of the total railroad properties had been adjudged insolvent and placed in receivership.

Plans for private ownership and control—operation for private profit and not for service—are based on the assumed right of security holders to receive financial returns on these ever-increasing investment accounts. Some of them ask Government guarantees of dividends.

The plan sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce does acknowledge the injustice of such a system by providing that returns of 6 per cent shall be paid only on "the aggregate fair value of the property of the roads." It goes on to say that this "fair value" shall be determined by the valuations now being made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Until the completion of the valuations, the property investment accounts of the railroads are to be used as a fair value.

The Chamber of Commerce overlooks the fact that it has taken the Interstate Commerce Commission six years to complete valuations on 2000 miles of road, and these valuations only up to 1914, while there are approximately \$254,000 miles of railroad in the country. They forget to estimate how long the over-burdened property investment accounts would have to be used as a basis for fair value.

No plan will solve the railroad problem which does not make public service instead of private profit the dominating factor in railroad operation. The Plumb Plan, labor's plan for the disposition of the railroads, takes profit out of the railroad industry. It provides the impulse for personal effort by paying a dividend for increase in efficiency; and this is shared equally by the public and the employees. It provides for every employee the opportunity to increase his earnings by increasing his service to the public, instead of the old system whereby property owners who were not in any way connected with the physical operations of the railroads, increasing their profits at the expense of public service.

CHINESE IN POSTOFFICE.

Postmaster-General Burleson attempted to solve the mail problems of the Nation's capital by sending his Chinese cook to work during his spare time in the city postoffice, said Secretary-Treasurer Thomas F. Flaherty of the National Federation of Postal Employees to the committee of the Washington Chamber of Commerce that is investigating defects in the local mail service.

"Mr. Burleson," said the trade unionist, "evidently thinks he has done his full duty to correct postal conditions by having his cook distribute mail during the rush hours, but an efficient mail force cannot be recruited from Chinese cooks. This can only be obtained by improving postal working conditions so that American young men will enter the service and make it their vocation. At present the postal service is justly termed the national sweatshop."

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CHEAPER FOOD.

Cheaper food as the result of the passage of the Kenyon-Anderson packing bill, through its encouragement of direct producer-to-consumer trading, is foreseen by the National Marketing Committee, recently organized in Washington.

Former Representative William Kent, as president of the committee, in a statement points out the importance of Section 14 of the Kenyon-Anderson bill under which local communities are encouraged to establish warehouses, abattoirs, or stockyards. Producers would be able to ship their products direct to these warehouses from which they would be distributed to city buyers. Mr. Kent's statement follows:

"The question before producers, consumers, and competing distributors is whether the great packers having full control and abused control of the meat supplies of the nation and the world, shall be forced into rendering service and prevented from widening the field of their conquest to include all foods. The question vitally touches every American household. If monopoly seized upon the sustenance of life, all of us would eat or starve at the pleasure of that monopoly. That the danger is with us and is constantly growing is abundantly proven by the findings of the Federal Trade Commission and the confessions of the packers themselves.

"With diffusion of knowledge we expect an irresistible tide of public opinion that will lead to controlling legislation by the federal government. Coincident with such control there must be developed state and local agencies, old agencies that have been crippled by packer monopoly, and new co-operative agencies to bring producer and consumer nearer together with better markets for the one and lower costs to the other.

"We must remember," said Mr. Kent, "that the packers, under cross-examination at the Congressional hearings last fall, admitted that they want a monopoly. Mr. Louis F. Swift, when asked why he bought up parts of the National Packing Company for his own concern, stated: 'The object was to put them together in a large company like the U. S. Steel Corporation was done.'

"Mr. J. Ogden Armour admitted that it was his theory 'That it was a good thing for the country—for the consumer as well as the packers—that the packing business should be monopolized into one corporation.'

"The investigations of the Federal Trade Commission and the Congressional hearings on the meat-packing industry show that the Big Five have gone far toward accomplishing their purpose. They have a capitalization of well over \$500,000,000, and their combined sales in 1918 amounted to about \$4,000,000,000. They are reported to have a wealth of about one billion dollars.

"The abuses of the great packers have long been a source of bitterness to the producers of livestock. The consumers of livestock have suffered no less from the packers' methods. Mr. Armour admitted at the Congressional hearings last winter that the little packer today will make more money in proportion than the big packers will make, while Mr. Swift, in answer to the question, 'Notwithstanding these economic and efficient principles of the big packing establishments, still the small packing plants are realizing better profits on their investments?' replied, 'Yes, sir.'

"The inefficiency and wastefulness of the methods of the Big Five packing plants, coupled with their control of food prices, concerns consumers of the country vitally. I hope consumers will carefully study Section 14 of the Kenyon-Anderson bill. It is an extremely important adjunct to the bill furnishing suggestion and encouragement toward the establishing of distributive agencies that must be developed if there is to be any lowering in the cost of food. Under this

section the Government, while refraining from making appropriation for the establishment of perishable foodstuffs warehouses, abattoirs, or packing plants or stockyards, sets up an agency in the Department of Agriculture to aid local communities in creating the facilities. This section provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may issue licenses for such local establishments to lower the cost of food, if the facilities of the applicant for license are found to be suitable and adequate and his financial standing sufficient to assure the safe conduct of the business and if the applicant agrees, as a condition of the granting of the license, to comply with all the provisions of this section.

"The section stipulates that the licensee must provide, when necessary and practical, adequate railroad connections with his place of business, maintain sanitary conditions, and in general conduct his business in the public interest.

"This section is based on the public abattoir and marketing system of the city of Edinburgh, where men who have large or small amounts of livestock can have their animals slaughtered, sold for them on commission, and stored for a reasonable length of time, and are assured a chance to reach the consumer. To extend this system to canning and dehydration of perishable vegetable food and to provide for the curing of fresh meat that fails of a market, is but an extension of this idea. By the inauguration of such a system, every community would profit by local trade now destroyed by the packer or any other monopoly. There would be clear opportunity for local and occasional shippers to put their perishable foodstuffs within the reach of customers. It is then up to the local authorities to see to it that the remainder of the channel is dredged so that the consumer, may be able to connect with the supplies."

WEARY OF NON-UNIONISM.

"We are weary of attempting to operate on a non-union basis and want to reach an agreement with the International Molders' Union," is the substance of a statement to President Valentine of that organization by a representative of the O. K. Stove and Range Company, Louisville, Ky.

The conference resulted in an understanding and the molding department is now strictly union.

The importance of this voluntary action by the company can be appreciated when it is recalled that this concern is one of the best known stove companies in the South, and since a molders' strike 12 years ago has been non-union and has been pointed to by anti-union manufacturers as justifying their opposition to organized labor.

The company's alleged success was frequently commented on at meetings of southern foundry men and the plant has been the Mecca of other employers to secure information on the company's success. But this "success" is now shown to be a sham—the company acknowledges that non-unionism does not pay.

KEY MEN TO CONFER.

A special convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America will convene in Chicago August 25th, and will replace the regular convention scheduled for the first Monday in October.

The general executive board states that "inasmuch as this convention will result in the reorganization of the C. T. U. A., we earnestly request all subordinate units to send delegation."

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HOSPITAL UNIONIZED.

Mary Everson, business agent of Waitresses' Union No. 148, reports that all waitresses in the employ of San Francisco Hospital have become members of the union.

LABOR COUNCIL VISITORS.

Frank Keenan, prominent moving picture producer, addressed the Labor Council at its last meeting on the question of the workers really sharing in a democratic manner in the profits of industry. He says he has made a study of the conditions existing between capital and labor, and is about to produce a film play on the subject.

ENGINEERS GET MORE MONEY.

Stationary Engineers' Union No. 64 has negotiated a new working agreement with local ice and cold storage companies whereby the wages of engineers have been increased from \$140 to \$160 per month. Stationary firemen have been granted an increase from \$120 to \$140 per month.

WAREHOUSEMEN ASK INCREASE.

Warehousemen's Union will ask an increase in wages of one dollar per day to meet the increased cost of living, according to John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council. The members of this union have an agreement with employers providing for a daily wage of \$4.40. The agreement continues in effect until October 1st. Negotiations for the increased wage will be started immediately, although the increase may not become effective until October 1st, it is said.

LABOR DAY ARRANGEMENTS.

The Labor Day Committee will meet in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, and the various sub-committees will make reports.

The committee has received word from Congressman John I. Nolan at Washington to the effect that President Wilson will deliver the Labor Day oration in this city if it is possible for him to be here during the celebration. Present indications are that he will be in the city about that time to greet the Pacific fleet, so that the prospects are very bright for a great day in San Francisco on September 1st.

The committee is arranging with the Air Service of the United States Army, through Major Loring Pickering, for a program of aerial events in connection with the Labor Day celebration at Golden Gate Park.

Horse races and ten events under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Association have also been arranged for by the general committee.

CANNING COMPOUNDS.

Housewives should not use canning compounds that are sold under various trade names for use in home canning of fruits and vegetables, because many of such compounds are harmful to health. This warning is sent out by the California State Board of Health, acting under advice from the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Bureau of Agriculture.

These preparations contain salicylic acid or boric acid in powdered form, the use of which products is absolutely unnecessary as preservatives if proper methods of canning are followed. Furthermore, the Federal Food and Drugs Act prohibits the use of harmful preservatives in foods. These laws are identical with those in existence in nearly every State of the Union. Neither Federal nor States laws, however, apply to foods canned in the home and consumed there. Housewives must, therefore, help to maintain the health of the Nation by refraining from the use of these injurious canning compounds.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week, it is confidently predicted, will prove one of the great triumphs of vaudeville. Jack Norworth's revue, "Odds and Ends," having closed its successful New York season, Mr. Norworth has taken several of his best stars and is presenting them in vaudeville in the best scenes from his revue. Chief among them is Harry Watson Jr., who will be seen as "Young Kid Battling Dugan" in the "prize ring" scene and in the "telephone scene." Watson is a comedian of extraordinary humor and ability which never fails to convulse his audiences with laughter. "Smiling" Billie Mason, whom movie fans delight in, and Alice Forrest, a recruit from the concert stage with a fine voice and a lovely stage presence, have joined forces for a tour of the Orpheum circuit. They pleasantly contrast and blend their work in a delightful melange of patter, song and mirth. "Pianoville is the name given to a brand new vaudeville act which is a combination of three pianos and a vocalist. The three pianists play at the same time on three pianos, and George R. Reed sings to this accompaniment. Steve Juhasz, monologist, comedian, magician and bunkologist, furnishes an exceedingly clever and amusing act which is a positive delight to his audiences. Frances Dougherty, who made her debut in vaudeville here and has since won golden opinions in many cities in the East, returns to her home town covered with glory. She will present a program which she calls "A Characteristic Melodic Diversion," and which is something different in the presentation of songs and patter. The Only Chinese Jazz Band in new selections; Clarence Oliver and Georgie Olp in their delightful playlet "Discontent"; Mlle. Nadje in physical culture illustrations, and the latest Hearst Weekly will be included in a bill that reaches the highest standard of vaudeville.

VOTES FOR WOMEN UPHELD.

The State Supreme Court has upheld the recently-enacted Tennessee law which gives women the right to vote in municipal and presidential elections. The decision reverses Chancellor Newman of Nashville, who held that the act violates the State constitution.

PHONE WORKERS VOTING.

The wage scale and working conditions proposed by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and under the provisions of which the striking telephone operators and electrical workers were ordered back to work by the officers of the international union were submitted to a referendum vote of the unions of the Pacific Coast Tuesday for adoption or rejection.

If the wage scale and working conditions are accepted by the affiliated unions conferences will be held between officers of the international union and the Telephone Company and a contract signed for the period of twelve months.

Reports received by Miss Nellie Johnson, vice-president of the operators' department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, indicate that there is considerable restlessness and dissatisfaction among the Pacific Coast unions since the strike was called off. Reports of discrimination against members of the union have been made and Miss Johnson says the situation is critical and may result in a renewal of the strike.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' CONVENTION.

Definite word word that the annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees has been awarded to San Francisco has been received by Daniel S. Looney, chairman of the local committee. The convention will be held the week commencing September 8th.

Following is the local convention committee: Daniel S. Looney, chairman; A. W. Marisch, W. J. Cuthbertson, John E. Boice, C. F. Hutchinson, Jos. Scully, J. B. Brown, E. Kimmel, J. B. Bowen, Charles A. Pynchon, W. E. Hamburg, L. C. Bonds, H. W. Friedrich, George Sullivan, E. H. Harris, Thomas Fox, W. J. Varnes, H. G. Meanwell, Eugene Conway, D. H. McClure, W. H. Grace, Joseph Whelan, A. Berryessa, F. Dillon, W. D. Conn and W. B. French.

STATE INCREASES DRAFTSMEN.

The State Civil Service Commission has informed William Wilkinson, business agent of Engineers' and Draftsmen's Union, that the wages of this class of workers in the employ of the State have been increased 40 per cent.



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IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

Complying with instructions from the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Iron Trades Council has decided to change its name to the Bay District Metal Trades Council and hold alternate meetings in San Francisco and Oakland, extending an invitation to metal trades unions of Alameda County eligible to membership, to affiliate with the Council, as they have been instructed to do by the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

However, while the Iron Trades Council has voted to change its name and to hold alternate meetings in San Francisco and Oakland, it refuses to change its constitution to conform with the wishes of individuals in Alameda County.

These decisions were arrived at by the Iron Trades Council at its meeting Monday night, when the great majority of the delegates expressed the opinion that while they would welcome the advent of the Alameda County unions into the Council they would not approve of any change in the constitution under which the Iron Trades Council has been able to make material progress and secure improved working conditions and increased wages for the membership of affiliated unions.

UNIONIZE BARBER SHOPS.

That all barber shops on Third street, between Market and Mission, have been unionized, is the report made by Secretary R. H. Baker of the Barbers' Union.

At its last meeting the union pledged its members to smoke only union-made cigars.

On August 18th the union will elect delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Barbers, to be held simultaneously in Bakersfield the week of October 6th.

The convention of the International Union of Journeymen Barbers will be held in Buffalo beginning September 8th. Roe H. Baker and six other delegates will represent the San Francisco barbers.

Baker is a candidate for re-election to the office of first vice-president of the International Union.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Golden Gate Post, American Legion, desires all members of unions who served in the military or naval service of the Nation during the war to join the post. Meetings are held each Monday evening in the Labor Temple. Any information desired can be had at the Labor Temple from the secretary during the hours from 3 to 11 p. m. It is the desire to make this post very largely one made up of wage workers who served during the war in order to insure the workers having a telling voice in the affairs of the American Legion, which has an application for a charter pending before the present session of Congress. This organization is expected to exercise as much influence during the years to come as the Grand Army of the Republic wielded after the close of the Civil War.

STATE FEDERATION.

The California State Federation of Labor does not favor the circulation of a referendum petition on the so-called anti-syndicalist law.

The new wage scale of the International Federation of Draftsmen has been indorsed by the California State Federation of Labor.

The Federation is circulating initiative petitions with a view to enacting into law a bill limiting the fee which may be charged by private employment agencies to 10 per cent of one month's pay. This bill passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate.

LAUNDRY WAGON DRIVERS.

Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union is considering asking a 20 per cent increase in wages.

GARMENT WORKERS.

The local Garment Workers' Union has granted a much-needed vacation to its secretary, Miss May Cummings.

JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS.

The Joint Council of Teamsters has indorsed the new wage scale of the Retail Drivers' Union calling for an increase of 50 cents a day in wages. At present the drivers are paid from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day. The new wage scale has been sent to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for indorsement.

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Besides—you wouldn't want us to. We will not sacrifice our quality-standards—and your good will—by turning out inferior overalls.

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San Francisco

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Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1919.

Honest criticism is welcomed by every intel-
ligent man who is himself honest, but radicalism
and honesty seem to be total strangers. It was
Edmond Burke who said, "You cannot indict a
whole nation", and it seems rather strange to
assert that a whole class is dishonest, but the
radicals are so nearly all of this character as
to make the exception a curiosity. Anyone who
doubts this can be convinced by keeping a rec-
ord of their assertions for a while.

A few days ago we talked with a commercial
telegrapher who is made of the right kind of
stuff. He said: "We were beaten in our late
fight, but we are not through with attempting to
organize the Western Union and Postal Telegraph
companies. We are a little discouraged, but not
disheartened by any means. We will be at them
again and there will be no let-up until we are
successful." That is the spirit that wins. It is
the spirit that greedy employers fear and ulti-
mately yield to in order to successfully carry on
their business. The successful organizations of
today are all unions that refused to stay whipped,
that refused to stay down and that always, even
in the darkest hours of defeat, entertained the
hope of victory in the end. Nobody likes a
quitter.

It is amusing to read the write-ups of some
of the Bolsheviks who attended the Atlantic City
Convention of the American Federation of La-
bor. John Reed called it the "Convention of
the Dead." It is true the delegates are not
such apt pupils in picking up "live ones" as is
Reed, who has been reported as saying that
there are "many idle and wealthy women in
New York who do not know what to do with
their time or their money and who can be de-
pendent upon to support radical movements." Those who have been elected by the workers to
look after the interest of the workers cannot
hope to please the gentry who are always look-
ing for "easy pickings" among the crumbs from
the tables of the idle and the rich. Conventions
of the American Federation of Labor are not
made up of "intellectuals" of the Reed type.
They are made up of men and women who are
honestly and intelligently endeavoring to improve
conditions for the workers, and with a total
disregard for the likes of the fools or knaves
who try to persuade them to follow every will-
o'-the-wisp that comes into view. It will be a
sorry day for the workers of this country if
they ever come under the influence of the rain-
bow chasers who criticise the American Federa-
tion of Labor.

The Railroad Question

Though it has been known for some time by a large part of the American people, particularly since the American Federation of Labor Convention in Atlantic City in June, that the Railroad Department of the American Federation of Labor would present to Congress the Plumb plan of Government ownership and operation of the railway systems of the country, the actual announcement last Monday in Washington threw the financial interests of the Nation into something resembling a panic. They seem to have previously paid little attention to the details of the scheme, evidently assuming that the discussion would not amount to anything. Now they are eager to block it before it reaches a stage where their scandalous financial manipulations become public property. That practically every railroad in the country has been subject to manipulation by the financial captains of Wall Street there can be little doubt, and that the investigation necessary by Congress before the question can be intelligently determined will bring this colossal crookedness to the attention of the people and cause them to establish more rigid regulatory laws concerning all corporations, is a certainty. This, then, is the real cause of the excitement now being exhibited in big business circles throughout the Nation.

The plan provides for safeguarding every dollar honestly put into the rail-
road enterprises, but proposes that no allowance shall be made for the hundreds
of millions of watered stock that railroad men know now demand and receive
dividends. Cheaper transportation and better service will follow its inauguration.

If the public will accept the railroad employees' solution of the railroad
question, these workers will show what real railroad management is when it is
once free from manipulation, waste and politics, declared Grand Chief Stone of
the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

"Labor's plan for railroad reconstruction," he said, "may be summarized
by saying that it is operation by the men under the control of a board of fifteen
directors, which will be divided into three groups—five members representing
the operating officials, five the classified employees, and the remainder chosen
by the President to represent the public. This board is proportioned in its
membership on the principle that operating railroads is a matter of efficiency
and skill. Both of these are intangible things, purely human factors, not to
be found in the audit of railroad books at the end of the fiscal year, nor in the
arguments of learned counsel at rate hearings, nor talked about very loudly
when a Wall Street board of directors declares a dividend.

"Such a corporation will have no other capital than the managers' and
workers' skill and efficiency. If the plan is accepted, we expect to show the
country what real railroad management, free of manipulation from above, free
of petty tyranny, free of waste and politics, may be made to mean. The workers
are to be amply rewarded in direct ratio to their efficiency—the plan shows that
clearly enough.

"Where is the public's equity in the plan?" is a question that will be asked
from many quarters. It should be borne in mind that the public is the owner
of the roads, and is at all times their master. Congress could revoke the new
charter if the corporation fails to make good. The Interstate Commerce Com-
mission retains the rate-making power. The plan includes a proposal to reduce
rates whenever the Government's share of the dividends is in excess of 5 per
cent. of gross operating revenue. How long is it since the railroads under pri-
vate ownership have made any proposal by which rates can be reduced?

"We believe that by efficient railroad management passenger rates can be
lowered to 1½ cents a mile and freight rates 30 to 40 per cent. And ultimately
the railroads will belong to the country debt-free, and labor will be a perma-
nent partner in the greatest co-operative enterprise that the world has seen."

This is not a scheme to nationalize all industry as some of its enemies are
now asserting. It is a beginning in the direction of public ownership of public
utilities. It doubtless will have an influence upon the bringing about of democ-
racy in industry, but it is a drive for democracy and not for socialism or com-
munism. It will bring the greatest good to the greatest number, though it may
clip the wings of a few high-soaring financial barons and bring them down to
earth on a level with other human beings.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Department of Labor has appointed Miss Grace Abbott to assist the Organization Committee of the International Labor Conference which meets in London to arrange for the first conference at Washington, next October. The labor conference was created by the peace treaty. America's representative on the Organization Committee is Professor Shotwell of Columbia University, who is also assisted in London by Ethelbert Stewart of the Department of Labor.

At an industrial relations conference in this city last Monday evening Professor Cestre, of the University of Paris, in response to a question put by an attorney, said the American labor movement was the most advanced labor movement in the world, far in advance of any of the European movements. This is simply confirmation of what all sensible men in this country and elsewhere have maintained for many years, yet the radicals tell us we must go to Europe for our patterns, the more insane among them advising us to go to Russia in order to get real progressive ideas. The great mass of American workers, however, simply laugh at such advice and pity the poor dupes who are simple enough to believe that the movements of other countries are better than our own.

The present agitation and investigation of the high cost of living is sure to reveal profiteering of the most scandalous character on the part of monopolistic big business concerns. Whenever the subject is mentioned each of the grafting concerns comes forth with statements attempting to prove an alibi for themselves and to place the blame for high prices in some other quarter, but such investigations as have already been made indicate beyond the possibility of doubt that there is still widespread profiteering by establishments dealing in the great essentials of life. The packers say they are only making 2 per cent on their investment, but the United States Trade Commission says that these concerns are all greatly over-capitalized and that they are drawing dividends on millions of dollars they never invested.

An editorial in the Christian Science Monitor, a paper which publishes a large amount of news valuable to working people and which makes a painstaking effort in the direction of accuracy, complains about certain strikes that inconvenience the public by tying up public service, such as the Boston transit lines. The Monitor says it is up to the strikers to see that the public suffers as little as possible. Certain strikes may well bring inconvenience to many not engaged in the strike. This is more or less true of all strikes and especially of public service strikes. But what of the other side? Workingmen do not strike because they want to strike. They strike because they have to strike. Above all others, the workers who are driven to strike for justice are inconvenienced. They have to stand the real hardship. Why not visit condemnation upon the corporation that resists the tide of progress to such an extent that a strike is the only means of putting motion into an otherwise immobile body? Labor seldom is to blame for a strike. It performs the act of striking, but back of the act is the condition out of which it grew. It is safe to say that labor is more and more reluctant about striking, but it is just as determined as ever to use the strike when other means fail to right manifest wrongs. There still are a number of employers who laugh at democracy when it comes to looking in at the workshop door.

WIT AT RANDOM

Bertie—"What's that bell around the cow's neck for?"

Charley—"Oh, that's what she rings when she wants to tell the calf that dinner's ready."—London "Blighty."

"Did the new chauffeur fill the bill?"

"No, but the beggar came near filling the hospital."

"You never hear of green goods men any more."

"No," replied Farmer Cornstossel; "compared to the easy money getters nowadays those old green goods men worked mighty hard besides takin' big chances."

On a certain evening last autumn a group of farmers sat around the stove in the general store and joined in a general and heartfelt complaint about the ravages of the potato bugs.

"The pests ate my whole potato crop in two weeks," said one farmer.

"They ate my crop in two days," said a second farmer, "and then they roosted on the trees to see if I'd plant more."

A salesman who was traveling for a seed house cleared his throat.

"That's remarkable," he said, "but let me tell you what I saw in our own store. I saw a couple of potato bugs examining the books about a week before planting time to see who had bought seed."—Chicago Daily News.

"Here's a blank form."

"What for?"

"Sort of business questionnaire. The boss wants you to tell what you do around the office."

"Gimme six blanks."—Pittsburg Sun.

A man may smile in the face of death,

But you never will find

A man who can draw a placid breath

With his collar loose behind.

—Tennyson J. Daft in the Kansas City Star.

The Soldier—I am positive it was only thinking of your love for me that pulled me through after that last wound.

The Lady—Yes, it is such a comfort to know I saved three poor fellows in that way.—Sydney Bulletin.

"No, sah, Ah doan't neber ride on dem things," said an old colored lady looking in on the merry-go-round. "Why, de other day I seen dat Rastus Johnson git on an' ride as much as a dollar's worth an' git off at the very same place he got on at, an' I sez to him, 'Rastus,' I sez, 'yo' spent yo' money, but whar yo' been?'"—Boston Transcript.

Rumor had it that the marine store-dealer was something of a miser, and two gentlemen of the Sikes persuasion conceived a brilliant notion to relieve him of his superfluous wealth.

One of them was to be smuggled into the shop in a bag and placed with other sacks filled with old iron, and at midnight grasp the opportunity to give entrance to his confederate.

Up to a point the plan worked admirably, but unfortunately the dealer, struck by the peculiar shape of the sack, gave it a tremendous kick. A ten-horsepower howl followed, and a second later the man in the bag was beating all records for his liberty.

"Well, I'm disappointed in yer, Bill," said his friend, when later on the tale of failure was told.

"It was your own idea, too. 'Ere was you posin' as old iron, and when some one come along and just kicked yer you 'adn't got the bloomin' sense to clink!"—Tit-Bits.

MISCELLANEOUS

PURPOSE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

By William H. Taft.

Article No. 1.

The chief purpose of the League of Nations is to keep the world in a state of peace. Another way of expressing it is to say that the League is designed to prevent wars.

We have just finished the greatest, which is to say the most horrible, of all conflicts between nations. We have won a glorious victory. But that victory will be wasted unless this war has made the nations ready to put aside their differences and co-operate to end war forever.

It is not enough, however, to provide for the prevention of wars and the settlement of disputes AFTER they have arisen. We must foresee causes of trouble and remove them before they have reached an acute stage. Hence there must be provision for frequent consultations of members of the League for exchange of information, for agreement on common policies and for the gradual formation of rules of international law which at present are uncertain and incomplete.

The representatives of the great free nations which won the war have met at Paris and, after long consultation, have drawn an agreement which they believe will accomplish these ends. At the very least it will set in motion great changes which will result in universal benefit to all mankind. This agreement is called the Covenant of the League of Nations and it is a part of the Peace Treaty.

There will be no League worth talking about, however, unless the United States is a member. The decision as to whether the United States shall join rests with our Senate. The Senators, chosen by the people, will in the end vote as the people desire. For this reason the people themselves will decide whether or not the United States will join the League. In this question every citizen should have a voice. He or she can express opinion either by writing direct to Senators, by letters to the newspapers, by speeches in his lodge or local union, or in conversation with friends.

LABOR LAW UPHELD BY COURT.

The power of the New York Legislature to forbid night work by women was sustained in a recent decision by Judge Hartzell of the Buffalo City Court. Though this is a court of subordinate jurisdiction, the matter is of much interest as being the first decision under a new act that a brief account of it is in order.

The legislature of 1917 enacted a new section of the labor law specifically forbidding the employment of women in restaurants between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. in cities of the first and second class. This law was violated by one Radice, proprietor of a restaurant in Buffalo, who contended that the act was in conflict with the constitution of the state and of the United States.

Judge Hartzell, in sustaining the law, referred to a report of the State Industrial Commission setting forth the evils of night work by women and rehearsed the outstanding objections thereto. Reference was made to the action of fourteen European states in 1906 in agreeing to prohibit the employment of women between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m., and to similar action by nine of the States of the Union.

This long and effective discussion and agitation was held to be due to a desire to protect not only the health and safety of women, but the welfare of the State as well. The act was therefore held constitutional.

DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

Differences between the workers and employers in the iron, tin and steel industry of South City have been adjusted and a threatened strike averted. Increased wages have been granted to all the workers. John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, and Frank C. Miller, secretary of the Iron Trades Council, represented the workers in the final conference in South City late Friday afternoon at which the settlement was arranged.

JEWELRY CLERKS UNIONIZE.

Business Agent Griffin of Retail Clerks' Union No. 432 announces that the jewelry clerks of the city have joined the retail clerks' organization and are seeking the 6 o'clock closing condition now so popular. Meetings are scheduled with Mission street merchants dealing in clothing, men's furnishing goods and hats to discuss the placing in effect of union conditions and early closing.

ADJUSTMENT MADE IN CONTROVERSY.

The industrial controversy existing since the longshoremen's strike of June, 1916, between the Waterfront Federation and the Charles Nelson Lumber Company, has been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties in interest, according to E. E. Ellison, secretary of the Federation. The adjustment means the rescinding of an order to all unions affiliated with the Federation to cease handling products having either direct or indirect connection with the company. The settlement provides that only union riggers and stevedores and ship clerks shall in the future be employed on Pier No. 22. Also that all longshore work performed aboard ships for the company shall be handled by union riggers and stevedores.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES TO PICNIC.

Federal Employees' Union No. 1 will hold the second annual outing and picnic of the organization at Idora Park, August 17th.

John E. Boice has been appointed chairman of the amusements committee, and plans have been made for a program of sports, literary exercises and dancing. A swimming contest will be a feature of the day's entertainment. There will be a tug-of-war between members of the Federal Employees' Union and a team from the navy.

The proceeds of the day will be devoted to the fund which is being raised to defray the expenses of the national convention to be held in this city in September. The general arrangements are in charge of the convention committee, of which Daniel S. Looney is chairman.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have passed away during the week just closed: Edward P. Murphy of the Federal employees, W. T. Burtshell of the marine firemen, Walter S. Heath of the painters, Otto Thomas of the riggers and stevedores, Edward N. Mills of the machinists, James P. Sheridan of the teamsters, H. W. Reynolds of the railroad trainmen, Fred J. Bosch of the teamsters, Harry A. Christiansen of the marine engineers, Carl Mueller of the musicians, Matthew Donohoe of the foundrymen, James H. Herbert of the laundry workers, William Hawley of the warehouse men.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The Laundry Workers' Union has elected the following delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held in Bakersfield the first week in October: D. J. Gorman, Charles Childs, Charles Hawley, Nellie Victor, George Macklin and Edward Flatley.

It is much more fun to watch your money grow than to watch it go. Buy W. S. S.

LABOR UNIONS VS. CO-OPERATION.

By Richard Caverly.

"Spiralysis?" I asked. I had never heard of it. "Spiralysis is an affection of the mentality which keeps it traveling in a spiral," he explained. "A person suffering from spiralysis thinks he can get away from his shadow by doing a corkscrew waltz down the middle of the street. It's the disease that makes a squirrel hope to climb out of his cage. Dogs sometimes get it when they look for companionship by chasing their own tails around a telegraph pole. When a whole nation gets it, it tries to solve the high cost of living by getting higher wages.

"The faster the man waltzes, of course, the faster the shadow waltzes. No matter how expert his gyrations, that shadow sticketh closer than a brother. The faster the squirrel runs, the faster the machinery runs; and the velocity of the canine has never in all history exceeded the velocity of the canine tail. But minds suffering from spiralysis never realize this, and with every increase in the cost of living they strike for a raise in pay, which of course sends the cost of living up another notch."

"I believe in labor unions, more fervently than the average labor unionist. I have more reason to believe in them for the average labor unionist doesn't know why every raise in pay leaves him as poor as he was before and is quite apt to have his faith in the union shaken. The strike-breaking agencies are filled with sore-heads, who were once members of labor unions. The American Federation of Labor, in spite of its noble purposes and its tremendous activities, shows very little increase in membership from year to year. If union tactics were actually bringing the hoped-for results, this would not be the case. There ought to be 25,000,000 organized workers in America instead of three or four.

"My criticism of the average American labor union is not that it is too militant, but that it isn't militant enough. Its only weapon, you often hear the labor men themselves declare, is the strike. That is equivalent to saying that the only way the American workers can get more wealth is to quit producing any wealth at all. And when they do quit producing wealth they call it 'standing up for their rights.' As a matter of fact, it isn't standing up. It's lying down. What can you expect of an army that begins by disarming itself? What would you think of a doctor who felt that he had to begin his fight against disease by knocking the daylight out of his patient first? You might admit that he meant well. You might not question his motives in the least. But if one of your own loved ones were down with pneumonia, wouldn't it jar you a little to hear the doctor say, 'It's a very serious case. Maybe I can cure it and maybe I can't. I'll do my best but my only weapon is an axe'.

"I maintain that if labor's only weapon is the strike, it's high time that labor got busy and forged some more effective weapons. The problem is not a complicated one. What labor wants is a higher standard of living, more wealth, more opportunity, a more abundant life. These aims can only be attained through industry. It is of

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET

NEAR MISSION STREET

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

THE CLIMAX OF VAUDEVILLE

HARRY WATSON, JR., as "Young Kid Battling Dugan" and in the "Telephone Scene"; "PIANO-VILLE," Featuring George R. Reed and Girls; STEVE JUHASZ, "Bunkology"; FRANCES DOUGHERTY, in "A Characteristic Melodic Diversion"; THE ONLY CHINESE JAZZ BAND, under the Leadership of Thomas B. Kennedy, Chief Band Master United States Navy; CLARENCE OLIVER & GEORGIE OLP, in Hugh Herbert's Comedietta "Discontent"; MLE. NADJE, That Girl; HEARST WEEKLY; "SMILING" BILLIE MASON and ALICE FORREST, the T N T of Vaudeville.

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays) 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884**"Lundstrom"****HATS**

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality

First in Style

STORES

1126 Market
605 Kearny

2640 Mission
26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

on the

Easiest Terms

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

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We Give and Redeem American Trading Stamps.

Square Deal**Godeau Funeral Service**

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES

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Undertaker and Embalmer

41 VAN NESS AVE. PHONE MARKET 711

VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION—

Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.

19th and Folsom Sts.

Phone Mission 38

Automobile Accessories

MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

FISHING
HUNTING } LICENSES

Goodrich Tires and Tubes

PAINTS AND OILS

FISHING TACKLE

SALMON EGGS 35c.



paramount importance, then, that the industrial processes shall not be interrupted. Idleness, unemployment, waste of resources and waste of human life—these are the greatest enemies of the workingman. These are the things he must organize to combat. And obviously, if he does hope to combat them, he must organize to control the industrial processes rather than to stop them.

"The place for labor to organize is on the job, not off. It should organize to do things, not simply to keep things from being done. It must organize to run industry, not merely to keep some other interest from running it. It must organize in the shop where it can actually accomplish things, rather than on the picket line, where it can only swear at them. One type of labor organization, the type that contents itself with striking for higher wages, means permanent industrial war. The other type of organization, organization to control and perfect the industrial processes, means industrial democracy—co-operation.

A movement as vast as this has become could not entirely escape the strictures of even sympathetic critics. One of its foundation principles is to "conciliate the conflicting interests of the capitalists, the worker and the purchaser, through the equitable division among them of the fund commonly known as profit." That is an admirable ideal; and so far as the capitalist and the purchaser are concerned it is completely realized, for under the co-operative system the capitalist and the purchaser are one. Where the scheme fails to fulfill early hopes is in regard to its own employees. In the distributive societies, as has been said, the employees often share to a small extent in the quarterly dividend. But in the case of the wholesale society, which is an employer on a very large scale, the relation between the management and the workers is very different from that which we find between the ordinary employers and their co-operatives. The wages are materially higher, and except in a few special cases the workers have more control over industry than they would have if employed by a private manufacturer. As a consequence, industrial disputes are of periodic occurrence, and strikes which ought to be unknown under a true co-operative system, have by no means been eradicated. The truth appears to be that though the movement has put the relation between capital and consumer on a new and satisfactory footing it has not come near solving the problem of the relation between capital and labor.

But if that is true of the movement as a whole there are a number of special instances in which suggestive experiments in the way of true co-operative production are in progress. These take form of associations of workers combining for their own benefit, and for the most part with their own capital, to set up a factory where they can get work under conditions laid down by themselves, disposing of their goods through the ordinary channels of trade or through some co-operative society which is glad to enter into trade relations with a concern animated so largely by its own motives. One of the most interesting of such enterprises, the Walsall Locks and Cart Gear, Ltd., which has been in existence for some forty-five years, does an extensive export trade, having thus, of course, to face on even terms the competition of the ordinary private manufacturer. The management committee consists wholly of employees and is appointed by the shareholders, most of the latter being employees also. The workers, therefore, are completely self-managed. The wages paid are said to be the best in the trade and the employees get in addition, from the annual profits, a bonus equaling 5 to 10 per cent on their yearly wage.

Then, and not till then, can we escape from

the vicious spiral in which higher wages are always offset by a higher cost of living and the higher cost of living compels the worker to strike for a still higher wage. We have an excellent precedent for all this in co-operation. Whatever one's economic belief no one wants prices to be lower than will give a fair profit. A low rate of profit, other things being equal, means large sales, and therefore larger aggregate profits than where a high rate of profit is exacted. But profiteering would be abolished. Each improvement in methods of production, each new economy devised, every increase in their efficiency, which the workers could bring about would tend them to lower prices and automatically increase the purchasing power of the worker's wage. All because industry would be responsible directed for one purpose, service to society, instead of remaining a gambling ground for irresponsible profit seekers.

The Consumers' Co-operative League of San Francisco is organized in accordance with the provisions of Title XX of Part IV, Division first of the Civil Code of California; it is on the same plan as outlined above. It is for the benefit of the consumers of San Francisco to share

profits with them; and to reduce prices to a reasonable figure.

Membership fee is \$20.00, can be paid \$5.00 per month. Unlike other stock companies, this organization places men above money, no matter how much money you may invest in the League, you have only one vote. The consumer that will not join the Co-operative League bears the same relation to the League that the non-unionist bears to the trade union.

The League invites members to join, especially members of trade unions. A postal addressed to 602 Underwood Building, San Francisco, will bring you literature of an interesting character that will surprise you of the wonderful growth of this great movement all over the world, especially since 1914.

There is a principle which is a bar against all information, which is proof against all argument and which cannot fail to keep a man in everlasting ignorance. That principle is condemnation before investigation.

BUY W. S. S.

It is to your best interest to put your Liberty Bond interest in W. S. S.

Pragers
Market and Jones Sts

**Vacation Togs for
everybody in the family
Dress properly and
enjoy your outing**

S & H STAMPS

BREAD-

**Is Your Best Food
Eat More of it**



Your work may keep you on the street or it may call you to dizzy heights.

Your work may be muscular or it may be mental.

In any case, you can reach the highest efficiency only by eating efficient Food.

EAT MORE BREAD

It is strength giving.

It is healthful.

It is economical.

Bread contains for you elements to build Muscle, Bone and Brain.

It will sustain your energies at their best and will be less of a tax on your purse and digestion than rich, heavy foods.

Try doubling your bread allowance.

Prove that Bread is the Staff of Life.

In the United States and Canada nearly all
bakers use FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 1, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Credentials—Butchers No. 115, J. J. Kretzmer as an additional delegate. Trackmen, Dennis Lacey as an additional delegate. Marine Gasoline Engineers, J. M. Hale vice E. J. Burns. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Commercial Telegraphers, acknowledging receipt of check for \$20 and thanking Council for same. From Senator Johnson and Congressman Kahn, with reference to amending the naturalization law. From Elevator Operators' Union, thanking the Council and particularly the president and secretary for their assistance in securing increase in salary for their members employed by the city. From Meussdorffer & Sons, relative to the 6 o'clock closing. From Warehousemen and Shipwrights and Joiners, enclosing donations for the Telephone Operators' Union. From Draftsmen's Union, thanking Secretary O'Connell for the assistance given their members who are employed by the city.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Board of Public Works, relative to the wage scale for car repairers. Wage scale and agreement of Paste Makers' Union. From Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, requesting a boycott on the Sixth Street Bakery, 272 Sixth street. Wage scale and agreement of Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers. Wage scale of Engineers' Union for members employed in dairy plants. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to copies of proceedings of the last convention. Wage scale of Riggers' and Stevedores' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions submitted by Delegate Bonsor, requesting Council to urge the creation of an Air Service Department of the national government.

Resolutions—Filed—From Delegate Ferguson, relative to the formation of a national labor congress.

Request Complied With—From President Bonsor, requesting a leave of absence for one week.

Reports of Unions—Waiters—Donated \$60 to Telephone Operators. Waitresses—Are making progress in organizing S. F. Hospital. Jewelry Workers—Are still on strike against Shreve Company. Cigar Makers—On strike throughout the United States. Retail Clerks—Will hold conference with Mission merchants relative to the early-closing movement; requested unionists to buy before 6 o'clock. Machinists—Are interested in the movement to purchase surpluses now being released by the Government; are interested in the co-operative movement.

Executive Committee—On the appeal for financial assistance from Carpenters of Kingston, N. Y., committee recommended that the said communication be filed. Recommended endorsement of the Chauffeurs' Union, subject to the approval of the International Union. On the request for action on Meads' Restaurant from Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, committee recommended that the secretary communicate with Mr. Mead, notifying him that said man should become a member of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firms of Meussdorffer hat store and Selig's clothing store. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of Asphalt Workers' Union, subject to the approval of the International Union. In the matter of the appeal for financial assistance from Ladies' Garment Workers of Los Angeles, committee recommended that the same be filed. Recommended the endorsement of the Jewelry Work-

ers' wage scale, subject to the approval of its International Union; the secretary was directed to assist the union in adjusting its differences with Shreve & Co. Moved that the Council go into executive session; carried. Moved that a representative committee of fifteen be appointed to devise ways and means of increasing the revenues of the Council and report back recommendation; carried.

Delegate McLaughlin reported for Teamsters' Union No. 85 that it had presented a demand for an increase of \$1 per day to employers, and are contemplating taking action to enforce same.

New Business—Frank Keenan, moving picture producer, addressed the Council on the ills of the people generally which was very well received. Warren Shannon, newly appointed Supervisor, also addressed the Council.

Receipts—\$398.60. **Expenses**—\$471.50.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

TO ORGANIZE STEEL WORKERS.

At a special meeting of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers held in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20th, the representatives of twenty-four international unions took the first steps to secure a long-delayed measure of justice for the steel workers of the country by ordering the submission to the rank and file of a strike vote to enforce the following list of general demands:

1. Right of collective bargaining.
2. Reinstatement of all men discharged for union activities, with pay for time lost.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day's rest in seven.
5. Abolition of 24-hour shift.
6. Increase in wages sufficient to guarantee American standards of living.
7. Standard scales of wages for all crafts and classifications of workers.
8. Double rates of pay for all overtime work and for work on Sundays and holidays.
9. Check-off system of collecting union dues and assessments.
10. Principles of seniority to apply in maintaining, reducing and increasing working forces.
11. Abolition of company unions.
12. Abolition of physical examination of applicants for employment.

(These demands are general in character and are subject to development when the various organizations prepare their respective trade propositions.)

This action was made necessary by the refusal of Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, to reply to a letter from President Gompers asking for a conference with the steel heads for the purpose of working out an agreement covering wages, hours and working conditions in the steel mills. The United States Steel Corporation may ignore a letter from so prominent a public man as President Gompers, but it will be impossible for them to ignore the pressing demands of 250,000 organized workers.

WATER WASTE.

When the Spring Valley Water Company discovers from its meter readings what looks like an abnormal consumption, it says it notifies the consumer that he is probably losing water through leaky fixtures, and this is frequently followed by an inspection free of charge.

Some of these voluntary investigations have saved consumers large sums of money.

The company cites the case of a large, first-class hotel where the monthly consumption was always heavy. It ranged from 165,000 cubic feet (\$275) to 218,000 cubic feet (\$413).

Many offers were made to inspect the hotel premises for leaks and waste, but the company received no encouragement until the hotel employed a new engineer. With his co-operation a thorough inspection was made.

Several broad avenues of waste were discovered. It was found that water was running continuously in the ice machine, and wasting into the sewer. There was a very heavy waste here. Bathtubs with the plunger type of outlet were found to be defective in many instances.

When repairs and changes had been made, the hotel's consumption of water dropped to about 75,000 cubic feet a month. The company's helpfulness has saved the hotel management from \$100 to \$150 a month in water bills.

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

Union-Made
CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

Savings Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$60,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.

Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.



Sorensen Co.

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THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

CONVENTION CALL.

San Francisco, Cal., July 26, 1919.

To Affiliated Unions:

Pursuant to law, you are hereby advised that the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in Labor Temple, Bakersfield, California, beginning at 10 a. m., Monday, October 6, 1919, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation—Representation in the convention will be upon the following basis:

Each regular affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceding year—i. e., the total amount paid in for the fiscal year, divided by twelve) as follows:

Unions shall be entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof; provided, that no union shall be entitled to more than six delegates.

Central labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each.

Each delegate shall vote an equal percentage of the membership of the union he or she represents on all questions where roll-call vote is taken; provided, all fractional votes to be eliminated.

No proxies shall be allowed.

Each delegate from central labor bodies shall be entitled to one vote.

Each delegate-elect and each alternate-elect shall receive credentials from the secretary of the organization he or she represents, and a duplicate of the same shall be forwarded by said secretary to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation at least two weeks prior to the convention.

If an alternate presents credentials and is seated, he or she shall be the only recognized representative throughout the session of the convention.

All notices of contests must be served on the Secretary-Treasurer prior to five days before the convening of the convention, and parties making such contest shall be permitted to appear before the Committee on Credentials and present their evidence.

No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for affiliation at least three months prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization issuing the credentials; provided, organizations chartered within three months of the meeting of the convention shall be eligible to representation.

Credentials.—Credentials in duplicate are enclosed herewith. The original credentials must be given to the delegates-elect and the duplicates forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor office, Underwood Building, 525 Market Street, San Francisco. The Duplicate Credentials should be mailed at least two weeks prior to the opening of the convention, as provided in the constitution.

Railroad Rates.—The Federal Railroad Administration will grant the usual one and one-third round-trip rate from all points in California, provided there will be in attendance not less than 250 persons (delegates and visitors) holding certificates of the standard form.

These certificates must be secured when the one-way full fare to Bakersfield is paid. After these certificates have been validated by a special agent at Bakersfield, return tickets will be sold at one-third the regular rate.

No refund of any kind will be allowed because of failure to procure certificates.

General Information.—All proposed amendments to the Constitution should be forwarded

to the office of the Secretary one week before the opening of the convention.

Delegates wishing to make hotel or room reservation should correspond with J. C. Harter, P. O. Box 187, Bakersfield, California.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Hotel Tegeler.

If there should be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the labor press. Fraternally,

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF
LABOR,**

Jacob Beckel, E. L. Bruck, A. W. McKenna, J. C. Harter, George A. Dean, Walter G. Mathewson, E. H. Hart, Fred W. Heckman, Margaret A. Malone, Roe H. Baker, A. J. Rogers, Jas. E. Hopkins, Wm. J. McQuillan, James Giambruno, Wm. P. Whitlock,

Vice-Presidents.

Daniel C. Murphy, President.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer.

Underwood Bldg., 525 Market St., San Francisco.

(Seal.)

All per capita tax for the fiscal year, including the month of September, should be paid before September 20.

IRON TRADES AMALGAMATION.

The committee which was formed to propose principles upon which to bring about amalgamation of the Oakland and San Francisco Iron Trades Councils, submitted the following recommendations, only two of which have been modified by the San Francisco Iron Trades Council, and which will be submitted for a referendum vote, approving or rejecting each of the clauses as submitted. The recommendations of the committee read:

We recommend that the name of the council be changed to "Bay Cities Metal Trades Council." That the new constitution for this body be made to provide the following:

1. Alternate meetings in Oakland and San Francisco.

2. All elective offices to be declared vacant and an election held immediately upon acceptance of this plan by both councils.

3. There shall be an assistant secretary provided for.

4. No delegate shall be eligible to elective office in this council who is not working at his trade, except those employed in full time as a paid officer of the union.

4a. No delegate shall be eligible to hold office or represent this council in any capacity who has not worked actively at his trade six months prior to his election or appointment, or who has not given his full time in the service of his organization or this council.

5. The main office of the council shall be in San Francisco and an office in Oakland provided for the assistant secretary, whose activities shall be confined to the East Bay district.

6. All unions now affiliated with the Alameda and Contra Costa Metal Trades Council shall be admitted to membership in the new council.

7. Monthly dues to be \$36 per craft.

8. Executive board shall hold alternate meetings in Oakland and San Francisco.

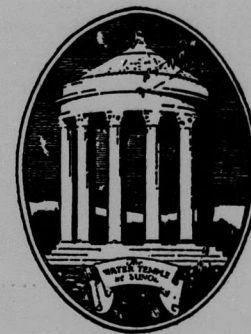
STEEL TRUST IS HAPPY.

The United States Steel Corporation continues to rake in the nimble nickel. Its last report shows that during the quarter ended June 30th last net earnings were over \$1,000,000 in excess of the previous quarter.

In reporting for the board of directors, its chairman, Judge Gary, declared that prospects are bright.

"HANDS OFF UNIONS."

"Keep hands off trade unions" is the essence of a recent order of the ordnance department of the army by Brigadier General Pierce, acting chief of ordnance. The order is directed to officers in charge of workers and declares that "it must be clearly understood that there shall be no abridgment of the right of men to join societies, associations or unions of any kind, and no limitations upon conferences between representatives of those bodies and the proper ordnance representatives."



XVIII

The Old Way and the New

Under the old way of charging, with the service charge included in the lump sum of the bill, the base rate for water was 28.75 cents per hundred cubic feet as against 24 cents at present.

If you were a commercial consumer and paid meter rates, you never paid less than \$1.80 a month.

That was the minimum meter bill, and it included a service charge.

If you were a residential consumer, you paid according to size of house and lawn, and number of water fixtures.

The service charge was supposed to be included in your bill. Sometimes it wasn't, if your premises were small. Sometimes you were charged too much for service.

With the whole city metered, and a separate service charge, these inequalities have been ironed out.

The bills of some 40,000 of our 70,000 consumers have been reduced.

Surely a method of billing which reduces 64 per cent of the bills is an improvement.

If we went back to the old bill, without the separate service charge—

Nearly two-thirds of our consumers would pay larger bills.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 202, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

†Intertype Machines.
*Linotype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
**Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(72)	Alexander, H. M.	48 Third
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(1)	Atlas Press, The	112 Hyde
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(59)	Beck Printing Co., H. L.	340 Sansome
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	515 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	140 Second
(89)	Bolte, C. N.	440 Sansome
(196)	Borgel & Downie	370 Second
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus	346 Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(93)	California Printing Co.	165 Jessie
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae	1185 Church
(39)	*Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.	3262 Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.	568 Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company	59 McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	3459 Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	440 Sansome
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.	818 Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	344 Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.	565 Mission
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49 Jessie
(153)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.	641 Stevenson
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(84)	Liberty Press	25 Fremont
(135)	Lynch, Jas. T.	3390 Eighteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.	485 Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	363 Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company	440 Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.	1216 Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	25 Jessie
(32)	*Norton, R. H.	5716 Geary
(52)	*Overland Publishing Co.	259 Minna
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	565 Commercial
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden Co.	509-521 Howard
(88)	*Polyglot Printing Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.	516 Mission
(34)	Reuter Bros.	513 Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press	461 Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.	16 Larkin
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(63)	*Telegraph Press	69 Turk
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press	88 First
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.	1105 Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(43)	Western Printing Co.	82 Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	350 Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(205)	Bowman & Plimley	343 Front
(191)	Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.	442 Sansome
(200)	Cardoza Co., T. J.	45 Ecker
(210)	Dever, Garrity Co.	515 Howard
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560 Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.	340 Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.	440 Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(195)	Stumm, E. C.	675 Stevenson
(168)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The... 509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin. 767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion. Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise. 3358 Twenty-second
(14) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary
(7) *S. F. News Letter. 259 Minna
(41) The Seamen's Journal. 1122-1124 Mission
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel. 1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish. 30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room. 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room. 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co. 259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.
..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(31) Drummond, J. A. 245 Mission
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros. 118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros. 140 Second

STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
S. F. Firemen's Band.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

A joint meeting of the representatives of San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose typographical unions was held at local headquarters last Sunday afternoon. The meeting was called for the purpose of giving consideration to a communication received by San Francisco Typographical Union from the Franklin Printing Trades Association setting forth its position regarding the pending scale negotiations; also the action of that association in posting notices in various shops to the effect that it would pay job printers and straight operators the rate of \$39 and machinist-operators \$42 per week of 48 hours, day shift, with proportionate increases for night shifts. The executive committee of No. 21 was invited to sit with the representatives in conference. After prolonged discussion of the situation, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, By the representatives of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46, Stockton Typographical Union No. 56, and San Jose Typographical Union No. 231, authorized to act for their respective organizations in the adjustment of a scale of prices and working agreement to be placed in effect in all commercial printing plants in their respective jurisdictions, that a communication be forwarded to the Franklin Printing Trades Association of San Francisco, the Alameda County Employing Printers' Association, the Sacramento Typothetae, the San Joaquin Printers and Publishers' Association, and the San Jose Printers' Board of Trade, and Santa Clara County Publishers' Association, requesting a joint meeting, to be held at a place and date mutually agreeable, during the present week if possible, for the purpose of attempting to settle the present scale controversy by conciliation; provided, that representatives on both sides shall be actual employers and employees, and that all other persons be excluded from participating in the discussions of the conference, but such other persons shall not be excluded from the meetings that may be held; provided, further, that the rate of pay as stipulated in the communication, under date of July 30, 1919, received by San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 from the Franklin Printing Trades Association of San Francisco continue and be paid in each of the jurisdictions above mentioned pending final adjustment."

Copies of the resolution were forwarded on Monday to the Franklin Printing Trades Association of San Francisco, the Alameda County Employing Printers' Association, the Sacramento Typothetae, the San Joaquin Printers and Publishers' Association, the San Jose Printers' Board of Trade and the Santa Clara County Publishers' Association.

A reply was received on Wednesday and a meeting of the joint representatives was scheduled for Thursday at 2:30 p. m. Reports of the outcome of the conference are not available at the time this paper goes to press.

Mrs. Kate Victoria Martin, wife of Robert E. E. Martin, well-known trade linotyper and old member of San Francisco Typographical Union, died in this city on July 22d after a lingering illness. The remains were incinerated at Cypress Lawn. Mrs. Martin was a well-known member of one of the first families of Nevada City, Cal., being a native of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were married about twelve years ago and since that time made their home in this city. "Bob" Martin is one of the best-known and respected members of No. 21 and has the sincere sympathy of a host of friends.

DYSENTERY PREVALENT.

All cases of dysentery or other intestinal disturbances should be brought promptly to the attention of local health officers, according to a statement issued by the California State Board of Health. Outbreaks of bacillary dysentery have occurred frequently during the past few months at many places on the Pacific Coast. Several of these outbreaks have occurred in groups of children, and unless such an outbreak is brought under control promptly it may be a great factor in increasing the infant mortality rate. Since California's infant mortality rate is lower than that for most States, it is important that all cases of dysentery be brought under control immediately, in order that the good record of California may be maintained and in order that the precious lives of little children may be saved.

Many returning soldiers are reported to be carriers of another form of dysentery—amoebic dysentery. This disease is primarily a tropical disease, but a great many cases occurred in Europe during the war and many carriers of the disease have been discovered in France and England. Bacteriological examinations of all suspicious cases should be made and all cases should be reported promptly to local health officers in order that this disease may not gain a foothold in California.

ADVICE ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

The other day we received a postal card on which we read the following, and we wonder how true it may be:

"As one who has tried the thing out and can recommend it as an unfailing help and source of information on public questions, permit me to suggest to you and the readers of your paper the following plan which will only cost you a few minutes and a postage stamp. When in doubt as to the effect of any new measure on big business in general or Michael de Young's politics in particular, write something short and crisp laudatory of it and send it to the Safety Valve of the San Francisco Chronicle. If harmless or unimportant or crazy, it will be published. If the contrary, it will not appear, not even if you send it in again in a different shape or through different hands a thousand times. And that is about the best sure thing we can point out in this man's town. When time comes, we shall put the Safety Valve in the place where it belongs—we shall put it in the Park.—Pro Bono Publico.

WRITERS ARE IN CLOVER.

Writers who discuss new-fangled theories of "industrial democracy" are in clover these days and can sell all sorts of stuff to the daily press.

In last Sunday's New York World a Danville, Va., correspondent "got by" with a whole page, including photographs, devoted to the plan announced by the Riverside and Dan river cotton mills, at Danville, which will "settle" the "capital"-labor fuss.

The plan provides for a house of representatives composed of employees elected by a popular vote of the employees; a senate composed of foremen and administrative officers of the company, and a cabinet composed of nine officers of the company, who have the power to veto any suggestion by the house or senate.

The scheme is an elaboration of similar plans, but the Danville correspondent puts his stuff over in great shape. He says these employees "have virtually taken charge of the company's two big plants in New York, so far as the operation of the plants is concerned, through a system of industrial democracy."

The correspondent will undoubtedly revel in many a juicy steak when he receives his check from the World.

TEAMSTERS WIN INCREASE.

At a meeting of the Draymen's Association held on Wednesday evening that organization voted to concede the demand of the Brotherhood of Teamsters for a flat increase in pay of \$1 per day for all classes of drivers. The present wage scale ranges from \$3 to \$5.50 per day, so that the new scale will run from \$4 to \$6.50 per day. At the meeting of the Teamsters' Union, held on Thursday evening, it was voted to accept the proposition to take effect August 18th. This latest increase places the local Teamsters' Union at the head of the list of the International Union in wage scales.

MOLDERS FORCED OUT.

Iron molders employed by the Bass Foundry and Machine Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., have been forced on the street because the company refused to apply a wage award made last May by the National War Labor Board. The company says the war is over and production must be increased. This concern is one of Fort Wayne's low-wage plants and it is charged with being most open in its appeal to racial prejudices of its employees, by this means keeping them apart. The Fort Wayne Worker declares the company is "a typical slave-driving concern of the worst type," with the work ranging from 12 to 14 hours.

LONDON PLANS LABOR TEMPLE.

Representatives of the principal labor organizations have taken steps for the erection in London of a building intended to be the finest headquarters of any democratic movement to be found in the world. It is to be erected in Westminster district near Parliament, and will contain the headquarters of the Trade Union Congress, the British Labor Party (which is a political party with an organization distinct from the trade unions), and the co-operative trading bodies, which are powerful in the industrial centers.

There are to be committee rooms, offices for the staffs, reference library, reading rooms, hotel and restaurant. It is proposed to establish a permanent exhibition of co-operative products.

DEATH OF WILLIAM HAWLEY.

William Hawley, charter member of Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union, passed away last Tuesday. He was buried today from his residence, 3117 San Bruno avenue.

CLEVELAND MCCARTHY DIES.

Cleveland McCarthy, six-year-old son of P. H. McCarthy, president of the State Building Trades Council, died early Thursday morning after a lingering illness. Though the boy had been ill for some time death came as a surprise as he had been steadily improving of late.

COOKS' HELPERS.

A constantly increasing membership, with all members employed under union conditions and at union wages is reported by the officers of Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110, which has commodious headquarters at 451 Kearny street.

BUY W. S. S.

The person who doesn't save goes without worth-while things today, and will go without them tomorrow. The person who saves has everything he needs today, and will have still more tomorrow. Buy W. S. S.

Fleischmann's Yeast

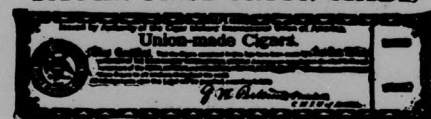
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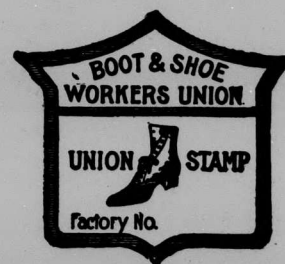
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**Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories**

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

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**All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.**

**Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the UNION STAMP.**

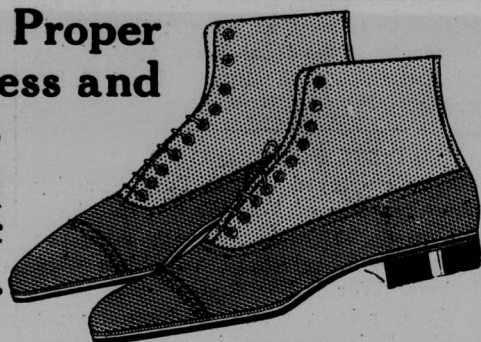
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Collis Lovely,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.

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825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO
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SATURDAY
FROM
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GAINS IN LABOR CLAUSES OF TREATY.

That the "labor clauses" in the peace treaty are an incentive to further development of protective laws is the declaration made in the current number of the American Labor Legislation Review, just issued.

"This crystallization of certain minimum standards of labor protection in the world's consciousness," says Secretary John B. Andrews of the Association for Labor Legislation, "should make the duty more clear, the way still easier for progressive industrial nations to continue advancing along the lines of scientific constructive legislation which, in conserving labor, enhances production, as the emergency of war fully demonstrated. It also serves to free enlightened nations from the old fear of under-selling and 'dumping' of products made by cheap labor in backward nations."

Even more immediately interesting in the United States than the historical significance of this document, the Review states, is its basic recognition of social responsibility for the welfare of working men and women.

The questions to be considered at the first official annual international labor conference provided in the peace treaty, to be held in Washington in October, including the eight-hour day, unemployment, maternity care, and working conditions for women and children, are characterized as a most reasonable program for preliminary constructive action of world-wide import in the ever-widening field of protective legislation for labor.

"American thought, American experience, American ideals," it is asserted, "will be called upon for their best and most disinterested contribution to the perpetuation of these, just and moderate standards of life and labor for our own and the rest of the world's workers."

RAISE WAGES 25 PER CENT.

A 10 per cent increase has been secured by Garment Workers' Union No. 99 of Cincinnati. A few months ago rates were advanced 15 per cent.

Every time you buy a W. S. S. you drive another rivet into your ship of prosperity.

MUNICIPAL CARMEN'S BALL.

Municipal Carmen's Union, Division 518, will hold its grand ball this year on October 18th at Scottish Rite Hall, Sutter street and Van Ness avenue. The enthusiastic carmen expect, with the help of the public, to make this their greatest entertainment, as all receipts go to the fund for the benefit of the sick and injured and the dependent families of members.

As a preliminary step the following committees have been announced:

Executive Committee: W. J. Norton, Chairman; S. W. Chadbourne, W. Corcoran, F. E. Davidson, John Brunig, T. E. Hollihan, Edw. R. Marlatt, J. Keogh, F. W. Pattillo, H. J. Schinkel, John Turner, Geo. G. Whitley.

Finance Committee: Dan Curry, chairman; John J. Collins, H. Duffy, John J. Dwyer, John Grunig, R. W. Hume, D. McClellan, W. J. Horton, Henry Rowe, H. J. Schinkel, J. J. Shannon, H. C. Vogt.

Refreshment Committee: John Daly, Chairman; Bernard Doyle, Danny Dwane, J. B. Lawless, Harry Mullen, Joe Murphy, Victor Schacht, John Turner, Al Unger.

Special Features: F. W. Pattillo, Chairman; W. L. Davis, W. J. Norton, John Phelan, H. S. Reneau, R. L. Vann, Irving Watson, Geo. G. Whitley.

Program Committee: J. A. Robinson, Chairman; F. L. Alberts, F. C. Bockmire, M. Coody, Edw. Crimmins, John J. Dinneen, Jas. Flynn, John Grunig, J. M. Jensen, E. R. Marlatt, Con O'Brien, John Turner.

Publicity Committee: F. W. Pattillo, Chairman; Dan Curry, Bernard Doyle, T. P. Donoghue, J. R. Durkin, J. A. Fitzpatrick, J. B. Flynn, A. L. Friel, R. W. Hume, J. Keogh, D. J. McIver, Tom Miller, Abe Reznik, Con Ring, Henry Rowe.

Committee on Decoration: Wm. Corcoran, Chairman; Daniel Boland, Carlile Fields, Chas. R. Keane, J. Kurucar, Ralph McDonald, W. J. McLaughlin, Edw. Ray.

BUY W. S. S.

Someone is saving what you spend foolishly. Who is depositing your dollars? Invest them in W. S. S. and save them yourself.

SHIPPING STRIKE IS WON.

The strike of seamen, firemen and other employees against the transatlantic and coastwise shipping trade has been adjusted, the strikers claiming a victory. The ship owners deny this, of course, and insist that they intended to improve conditions, anyway. Under the terms of the settlement wages are increased, hours are reduced and promises made that other grievances will be remedied.

The men were defeated in their demand that the ship owners agree to employ American citizens, regardless of trade union affiliation, first; that trade unionists as such be given the second preference, and non-union aliens the third preference.

Ship owners declared this impracticable, and the workers were denounced by the public press for trying to enforce the "un-American closed shop in our merchant marine."

The strikers attempted to show that their demand was a test on the "America first" claim of these ship owners but the explanation was ignored and the untruthful claim of "closed shop" made against men who are trying to Americanize the Nation's merchant marine.

The strike was the most successful ever waged by these workers on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. In New York City alone between 500 and 600 ships were tied up. During the strike the unionists agreed to man a fleet of cattle boats which carried several thousand milch cows to France.

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Because it has all of its original butter-fat and tests higher.

Because it contains more solids.

Because it is made by a newly-patented process that eliminates that strong "Cooked or Condensed" flavor so prevalent in evaporated milks.

Because it is nearer like the fresh cream.

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